RAY K. SHAHANI ATTORNEY AT LAW

Registered Patent Attorney - Technology and Intellectual Property Matters http://www.attycubed.com

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: NEUMANN) DECLARATION OF JEFFREY Y. HONDA, PH.D)
Serial No.: 08/871,004))
Filing Date: June 6, 1997))
Attorney Docket No.: NEU-101) Examiner: Lavinder, J.
) Group Art Unit: 3616
Title: CAPSICUM BASED)
INSECTICIDE)
AND METHOD OF USE)
(once amended))

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

DECLARATION OF JEFFREY Y. HONDA, Ph.D.

- I, Jeffrey Y. Honda, do hereby declare under penalty of perjury:
- 1. The following is true and accurate, and that this declaration is based on my own personal knowledge and on information and belief.
- I make this Declaration in support of Applicant Robert Neumann's Application for Letters
 Patent entitled CAPSICUM BASED PESTICIDE AND METHOD OF USE.
- 3. I am an Assistant Professor at San Jose State University in the Department of Biological

Declaration of Jeffrey Y. Honda, Ph.D.

Title: CAPSICUM BASED INSECTICIDE AND METHOD OF USE

Serial No.: 08/871,004 Attorney Docket No.: NEU-101 Sciences, One Washington Square, San Jose, California 95192-0100, Tel: (408) 924-4877, Fax: (408) 924-4840.

- 4. A true and accurate copy of my current Curriculum Vitae is attached hereto. I hold a

 Ph.D. degree in the field of Entomology and have over ten years of professional

 experience. I have taught and done research at numerous nationally and internationally
 accredited institutions of higher learning. I have received recognition for my academic
 achievements both here in the United States as well as internationally.
- Neither I nor San Jose State University are an agent, employee, partner nor representative in any capacity of the Applicant. Neither I nor San Jose State University have any financial, pecuniary nor other interest, either vested or unvested, in the present Application. I have known only known of Mr. Neumann since about February 3, 1999 and have only known Mr. Neumann personally since about February 18, 1999.
- 6. On February 18, 1999 I performed a scientific study to determine whether the active ingredients in "Habanero" chile peppers (assumed to be capsicum) has the ability to kill termites. It is my conclusion that "Habanero" pepper extract has the ability to kill subterranean termites under the following controlled laboratory conditions: direct contact with the pepper extract and continuous exposure to this extract for 24 hrs in a contained environment.
- 7. The Objective, Methods, Results and Conclusions of my study are contained in a document which I wrote entitled "The Use of Pepper Extract as a Possible Mortality Agent against Termites" which is also attached hereto. The documents describe a study using two different species of termites, namely subterranean and drywood termites. No variations in the concentration of pepper spray were made with regard to the non-control methods.
- 8. Based on my experiments, I conclude that the pepper extract, at least at the tested

Serial No.: 08/871,004 Attorney Docket No.: NEU-101 concentration, is significantly associated with subterranean termite mortality. There is only

a 0.5% probability that my results were due to chance alone. I conclude that "Habanero"

pepper extract has the ability to kill subterranean termites under the following controlled

laboratory conditions: direct contact with the pepper extract and continuous exposure to

this extract for 24 hrs in a contained environment.

9. Although drywood termite mortality was observed when exposed to pepper extract, the

results were not statistically significant and inconclusive. I cannot state with statistical

confidence that pepper extract kills drywood termites.

10. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all

statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these

statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made

are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Title 18, United States Code,

Section 1001, and that such willful statements may jeopardize the validity of the

application or any patent issued thereon.

Declarant:		Date: February 22, 1999
	Jeffrey Y. Honda, Ph.D.	

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CURRICULUM VITAE

JEFFREY Y HONDA 3089 Teal Ridge Ct. San Jose, CA. 95136 408-269-4309

EDUCATION

University of California Ph.D. in Entomology

Riverside, CA 1995

University of California M.S. in Entomology

Riverside, CA 1990

1950

San Jose State University B.S. in Biological Sciences Concentration Entomology San Jose, CA 1987

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

San Jose State University

Assistant Professor

San Jose, CA. August 1998- Present

Kyushu University Research Fellow Fukuoka, Japan June 1997-June 1998

San Jose State University
Assistant Professor

(Temporary Faculty Assignment)

San Jose, CA January 1996-May 1997 January 1997-May 1997

Wageningen Agricultural University

Research Associate

Wageningen, The Netherlands August 1995-January 1996 July 1996-January 1997

University of California
Research Associate

Riverside, CA February 1995- August 1995

University of California
Research and Teaching Assistant

Riverside, CA September 1988-February 1995 Jeffrey Y Honda

Page 2

Moreno Valley Unified School District

FROM S

Moreno Valley, CA

Substitute Teacher

1992

Santa Clara County Department of Food and Agriculture

San Jose, CA

Inspector

1988

Laboratory Services

Assistant Laboratory Technician

San Jose, CA 1984 to 1988

California Department of Food and Agriculture

Campbell, CA 1986

Inspector

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings and Unrefereed Articles:

Vereijssen, J., I Silva, J. Honda, and Richard Stouthamer. 1997. Development of a Method to Predict the Biological Control Quality of Trichogramma Strains.

Proceedings of Experimental and Applied Entomology, N.E.V. Amsterdam, Volume 8, 15-20

van Kan, F J. Honda, and Richard Stouthamer. 1997. Molecular Based Techniques for Trichogramma Based Techniques for Trichogramma Identification.

Proceedings of Experimental and Applied Entomology. N.E.V. Amsterdam, Volume 8, 59-62

Refereed Journal Articles:

Honda, J.Y., Y. Nakashima, T. Yanase, M. Takagi, T. Kawarabarta, and Y. Hirose. 1998. Isoelectric Focusing Electrophoresis and RFLP analysis: Two Methods for Immature Orius spp. Identification.

Applied Entomology and Zoology, 34(1).

Honda J.Y., Y. Nakashima, T. Yanase, T. Kawarabarta and Y. Hirose. 1998 Use of the Internal Transcribed Spacer (ITS-1) Region to Infer Orius Species Phylogeny.

Applied Entomology and Zoology. 33 (4).

Honda J.Y., Y. Nakashima and Y. Hirose 1998. Development, reproduction and longevity of Orius minutus and Orius sauteri (Heteroptera: Anthocoridae) when reared on Ephestia kuehniella eggs.

Applied Entomology and Zoology. 33 (3):449-453.

Schilthuizen, M., J. Honda and R. Stouthamer. 1998. Parthenogenesis-Inducing Wolbachia in Trichogramma kaykai (Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae) Originates From a Single Infection.

- Annals of the Entomological Society of America 91:410-414.

Jeffrey Y Honda

Page 3

Honda, J. Y. and G. P. Walker. 1996. Olfactory Response of *Anagrus nigriventris* Girault (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae): Effects of Host Plant Chemical Cues Mediated by Rearing and Oviposition Experience.

Entomophaga 41(1), 3-13.

Honda, J., M. W. Han, and N. C. Leppla. 1996. Sodium Polyacrylamide Polyacrylate, A Gelling Agent in Diets for Cabbage Looper, Omnivorous Looper, and Western Avocado Leafroller.

• Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata. 45(5): 1-6.

FROM S

Honda, J. Y. and S. V. Trapitzin. 1995. A Species Description and Biological Comparison Between a New Species of *Telenomus* Haliday (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae) and *Trichogramma platneri* Nagarkatti (Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae): Two Egg Parasitoids of *Sabulodes aegrotata* (Guenee) (Lepidoptera: Geometridae).

• The Pan-Pacific Entomologist. 71(4): 227-236.

Honda, J. Y. and R. F. Luck. 1995. Scale Morphology and its Effects on the Feeding Behavior and Biological Control Potential of *Rhyzobius Iophanthae* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae).

Annals of the Entomological Society of America. 88(4): 227-236.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Sigma Xi

1991-present

Gamma Sigma Delta

1994-present

Pan-Pacific Entomological Society

1993-present

Entomological Society of America

1990-present

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Kyushu University, 1997

Harry Scott Smith Award for Outstanding Biological Control Student University of California, Riverside. 1994

The Use of Pepper Extract as a Possible Mortality Agent against Termites
Jeffrey Y. Honda, Ph.D.
February 19, 1999

Objective

To determine whether the active ingredients in 'Habenero' peppers (assumed to be capsicum) have the ability to kill termites.

Methods

'Habenero' Pepper Solution

Ten medium sized 'Habenero' peppers were finely chopped and allowed to soak for three hours in 600 ml. of purified water. The solution was then filtered into a spray bottle for experiments.

Termites

2 termite species, commonly known as drywood and subterranean termites, were collected in the field. Twenty-five drywood termites were divided into two groups: one which contained 14 termites and one which contained 11 termites. Each group of termites was placed in a 9 cm. diameter petri dish containing moistened filter paper. The first group containing 14 termites was subjected to three bursts from the spray bottle containing the pepper extract. The second group consisting of 11 drywood termites was subjected to three bursts from a spray bottle containing water only which served as a control. The same experimental design was used for subterranean termites except the treatment and control groups contained 14 and 13 termites, respectively.

Termites were maintained in their respective petri dishes for 24 hrs, after which counts were made to determine the number of termites surviving for each group. Significant differences in survivorship were compared for each species using a $\chi 2$ test of independence.

Results

Data for drywood termites are shown below. Three of 14 termites were dead after 24 hrs. when exposed to pepper extract. No termites in the water controlled died in this period. Based on the statistics below, pepper extract does not kill drywood termites

Observed	Alive (after 24 hrs.)	Dead (after 24 hrs)	Totals
frequencies			
Pepper extract	11	3	14
Water control	11	0	11
Totals	22	3	25

From this data we can predict expected frequencies

Observed frequencies	Alive (after 24 hrs.)	Dead (after 24 hrs)	Totals
Pepper extract	12.3	1.7	14
Water control	9.7	1.3	11
Totals	22	3	25

The χ2 value is calculated below*:

$$\chi 2 = \frac{(|11-12.3|-.50)^2 + (|13-1.71|-.50)^2 + (|11-9.71|-.50)^2 + (|0-1.31|-.50)^2}{12.3} + \frac{(|11-9.71|-.50)^2 + (|0-1.31|-.50)^2}{1.3}$$

$$\chi$$
2=2.97, df=1

 χ 2 Table value= 7.9 at p=0.005

Because the obtained value (2.97) is less than the table value (7.9), we can conclude that pepper extract is not significantly associated with drywood termite mortality.

^{*}Formula, table values, and computations can be found in Biometry, by Sokal and Rolf.

Data for subterranean termites are shown below. Thirteen of 14 termites were dead after 24 hrs. when exposed to pepper extract. No termites in the water controlled died in this period. This result is statistically significant based on the following computations:

Observed frequencies	Alive (after 24 hrs.)	Dead (after 24 hrs)	Totals
Pepper extract	1	13	14
Water control	13	0	13
Totals	14	13	27

From this data we can predict expected frequencies

Observed frequencies	Alive (after 24 hrs.)	Dead (after 24 hrs)	Totals
Pepper extract	7.3	6.7	14
Water control	6.7	6.3	13
Totals	14	13	27

The χ^2 value is calculated below:

$$\chi^{2} = \frac{(1.7.3 - .50)^{2} + (13-6.7 - .50)^{2} + (13-6.7 - .50)^{2} + (13-6.7 - .50)^{2} + (10-6.3 - .50)^{2}}{6.7}$$

$$\chi$$
2=19.9, df=1

 χ 2 Table value= 7.9 at p=0.005

Because the obtained value (19.9) is greater than the table value (7.9), we can conclude that pepper extract is significantly associated with subterranean termite mortality. There is only a 0.5% probability that our results were due to chance alone.

Conclusions:

Based on this experiment it is concluded that 'Habenero' pepper extract has the ability to kill subterranean termites under the following controlled laboratory conditions: direct contact with the pepper extract and continuous exposure to this extract for 24 hrs in a contained environment. Although drywood termite mortality was observed when exposed to pepper extract, the results were not statistically significant and inconclusive. It can not be stated with statistical confidence that pepper extract kills drywood termites.

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RAY K. SHAHANI ATTORNEY AT LAW

Registered Patent Attorney - Technology and Intellectual Property Matters http://www.attycubed.com

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)	Declaration of Jeffrey Y. Honda, Ph.D.
NEUMANN)	
)	
)	
Serial No.: 08/871,004)	
)	
Filing Date: June 6, 1997)	
_)	
Attorney Docket No.: NEU-101)	Examiner: Lavinder, J.
)	
)	Group Art Unit: 3616
Title: CAPSICUM BASED)	
INSECTICIDE)	
AND METHOD OF USE)	
(once amended))	
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Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

DECLARATION OF JEFFREY Y. HONDA, PH.D.

- L Jeffrey Y. Honda, do hereby declare under penalty of perjury:
- The following is true and accurate, and that this declaration is based on my own personal 1. knowledge and on information and belief.
- I make this Declaration in support of Applicant Robert Neumann's Application for Letters 2. Patent entitled CAPSICUM BASED PESTICIDE AND METHOD OF USE.
- I am an Assistant Professor at San Jose State University in the Department of Biological 3.

Declaration of Juffrey Y. Honda, Ph.D.

Tide: Capsicum Based insecticide and method of use Serial No.: 08/871,004

Attorney Docket No.: NEU-101

Page I of 3

- Sciences, One Washington Square, San Jose, California 95192-0100, Tel: (408) 924-4877, Fax:(408) 924-4840.
- 4. A true and accurate copy of my current Curriculum Vitac is attached hereto. I hold a Ph.D. degree in the field of Entomology and have over ten years of professional experience. I have taught and done research at numerous nationally and internationally accredited institutions of higher learning. I have received recognition for my academic achievements both here in the United States as well as internationally.
- 5. Neither I nor San Jose State University are an agent, employee, partner nor representative in any capacity of the Applicant. Neither I nor San Jose State University have any financial, pecuniary nor other interest, either vested or unvested, in the present Application. I have known only known of Mr. Neumann since about February 3, 1999 and have only known Mr. Neumann personally since about February 18, 1999.
- On February 18, 1999 I performed a scientific study to determine whether the active ingredients in "Habanero" chile peppers (assumed to be capsicum) has the ability to kill termites. It is my conclusion that "Habanero" pepper extract has the ability to kill subterranean termites under the following controlled laboratory conditions: direct contact with the pepper extract and continuous exposure to this extract for 24 hrs in a contained environment.
- 7. The Objective, Methods, Results and Conclusions of my study are contained in a document which I wrote entitled "The Use of Pepper Extract as a Possible Mortality Agent against Termites" which is also attached hereto. The documents describe a study using two different species of termites, namely subterranean and drywood termites. No variations in the concentration of pepper spray were made with regard to the non-control methods.
- Based on my experiments. I conclude that the pepper extract, at least at the tested

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concentration, is significantly associated with subterranean termite mortality. There is only a 0.5% probability that my results were due to chance alone. I conclude that "Habanero" pepper extract has the ability to kill subterranean termites under the following controlled laboratory conditions: direct contact with the pepper extract and continuous exposure to this extract for 24 hrs in a contained environment.

- Although drywood termite mortality was observed when exposed to pepper extract, the 9. results were not statistically significant and inconclusive. I cannot state with statistical confidence that pepper extract kills drywood termites.
- I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Title 18. United States Code, Section 1001, and that such willful statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Declarant:

Date: <u>February 22, 199</u>9

Attorney Docket No.: NEU-101

2-22-1999 12:47PM

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CURRICULUM VITAE

JEFFREY Y HONDA 3089 Teal Ridge Ct. San Jose, CA. 95138 408-269-4309

EDUCATION

University of Galifornia Ph.D. in Entomology

University of California M.S. in Entomology

San Jose State University B.S. in Biological Sciences Concentration Entomology Riverside, CA 1995

Riverside, CA 1990

San Jose, CA 1987

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

San Jose State University Assistant Professor

Kyushu University Research Fellow

San Jose State University
Assistent Professor
(Temporary Faculty Assignment)

Wageningen Agricultural University Research Associate

University of California Research Associate

University of California Research and Teaching Assistant San Jose, CA. August 1998- Present

Fukuoka, Japan June 1997-June 1998

San Jose, CA January 1996-May 1997 January 1997-May 1997

Wageningen, The Netherlands August 1995-January 1996 July 1998-January 1997

> Riverside, CA February 1995- August 1995

Riverside, CA September 1988-February 1995

2-22-1999 12:47PM

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Page 2

Moreno Valley Unified School District Substitute Teacher

Moreno Valley, CA 1992

Santa Clara County Department of Food and Agriculture Inspector

San Jose, CA 1988

Laboratory Services Assistant Laboratory Technician San Jose, CA 1984 to 1988

California Department of Food and Agriculture inspector

Campbell, CA 1986

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings and Unreferred Articles:

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Proceedings of Experimental and Applied Entomology, N.E.V. Amsterdam, Volume 8, 15-20

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Jeffrey Y Honds

Page 3

Honda, J. Y. and G. P. Walker. 1996. Olfactory Response of Anagrus nigriventris Girault (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae): Effects of Host Plant Chemical Cues Mediated by Rearing and Oviposition Experience.

• Entomophaga 41(1), 3-13.

Honda, J., M. W. Han, and N. C. Leppla. 1996. Sodium Polyacrylamide Polyacrylate, A Gelling Agent in Diete for Cabbage Looper, Omnivorous Looper, and Western Avocado Leafroller.

Entomologia Experimentatis et Applicata. 45(5): 1-5.

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Annals of the Entomological Society of America. 88(4): 227-235.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Sigma Xi

- 1991-present

Gemma Sigma Delta

1994-present

Pan-Pacific Entomological Society

1993-present

Entomological Society of America

1990-present

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Kyushu University, 1997

Harry Scott Smith Award for Outstanding Biological Control Student University of California, Riverside. 1994

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The Use of Pepper Extract as a Possible Mortality Agent against Termites
Jeffrey Y. Honda, Ph.D.
February 19, 1999

2-22-1999 12:48PM

FROM LAW UFFICES 650 348 8655



Objective

To determine whether the active ingredients in 'Habenero' peppers (assumed to be capsicum) have the ability to kill termites.

Methods

'Habenero' Pepper Solution

Ten medium sized 'Habenero' peppers were finally chopped and allowed to soak for three hours in 600 mL of purified water. The solution was then filtered into a spray bottle for experiments.

Termites

I termite species, commonly known as drywood and subterranean termites, were collected in the field. Twenty-five drywood termites were divided into two groups: one which contained 14 termites and one which contained 11 termites. Each group of termites was placed in a 9 cm. diameter petri dish containing moistened filter paper. The first group containing 14 termites was subjected to three bursts from the spray bottle containing the pepper extract. The second group consisting of 11 drywood termites was subjected to three bursts from a spray bottle containing water only which served as a control. The same experimental design was used for subterranean termites except the treatment and control groups contained 14 and 13 termites, respectively.

Termites were maintained in their respective petri dishes for 24 hrs. after which counts were made to determine the number of termites surviving for each group. Significant differences in survivorship were compared for each species using a $\chi 2$ test of independence.

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Results

Data for drywood termites are shown below. Three of 14 termites were dead after 24 hrs. when exposed to pepper extract. No termites in the water controlled died in this period. Based on the statistics below, pepper extract does not kill drywood termites

Observed	Alive (after 24 hrs.)	Dead (after 24 hrs)	Totals
frequencies . Pepper extract	11	3	14
Water control	11	0	11
Totals	22	3	25

From this data we can predict expected frequencies

Observed frequencies	Alive (after 24 hrs.)	Dead (after 24 hrs)	Totals
Popper extract Water control	12.3	1.7	14
Water control	9.7	1.3	11
Totals	22	3	25

The 22 value is calculated below*:

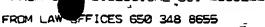
$$\chi^{2} = \frac{(11-12.3)-.507}{12.3} + \frac{(13-1.71)-.507}{1.7} + \frac{(11-9.71)-.507}{9.7} + \frac{(10-1.31)-.507}{1.3}$$

*Formula, table values, and computations can be found in Biometry, by Sokal and Rolf.

 $\chi 2=2.97$, df=1

χ2 Table value= 7.9 at p=0.005

Because the obtained value (2.97) is less than the table value (7.9), we can conclude that pepper extract is not significantly associated with drywood termite mortality.



Data for subterranean termites are shown below. Thinteen of 14 termites were dead after 24 hrs. when exposed to pepper extract. No termites in the water controlled died in this period. This result is statistically significant based on the following computations:

Observed frequencies	Alive (after 24 hrs.)	Dead (after 24 hrs)	Totals
Pepper extract	1	13	14
Water control	13	0	13
Totals	14	13	Z 7

From this data we can predict expected frequencies

Observed frequencies	Alive (after 24 hrs.)	Dead (after 24 hrs)	Totals
Pepper extract	7.3	6.7	14
Water control	6.7	6.3	13
Totals	14	13	27

The $\chi 2$ value is calculated below:

$$\chi 2 = \frac{(11-7.3] - 50)^2 + (113-6.7] - 50)^2 + (13-6.7] - 50)^2 + (10-6.3] - 50)^2}{7.3} - 6.7 - 6.7 - 6.3$$

$\chi 2=19.9$, df=1

χ2 Table value= 7.9 at p=0.005

Because the obtained value (19.9) is greater than the table value (7.9), we can conclude that pepper extract is significantly associated with subterranean termite mortality. There is only a 0.5% probability that our results were due to chance alone.

Conclusions:

Based on this experiment it is concluded that 'Habenero' pepper extract has the ability to kill subterraneon termites under the following controlled laboratory conditions: direct contact with the pepper extract and continuous exposure to this extract for 24 hrs in a contained environment. Although drywood termite mortality was observed when exposed to pepper extract, the results were not statistically significant and inconclusive. It can not be stated with statistical confidence that pepper extract kills drywood termites.